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strong, Sir Henry Roscoe, Professor G. Lunge of Zurich, Mr. G. R. Redgrave and others. The United States appears not to have been represented by delegates.

A DECREE has been signed by the President of the French Republic regarding medical experts before the Courts of Algeria. It appears that such experts must be appointed at the beginning of each year, and receive a fixed compensation for such services as are rendered.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

THE will of the late Dr. George Edwards leaves \$50,000 to Princeton University for the endowment of a chair in American History and \$2,500 for other purposes.

AT the commencement exercises at Beloit College, Dr. G. K. Pearsons presented the College with \$30,000 to build a woman's hall. Dr. Pearson's previous gifts to the College amount to \$250,000.

PRESIDENT SEELEY announced at the commencement exercises of Smith College that \$10,000 had been offered to the College for the erection of a building for the scientific laboratories on condition that \$9,000 should be subscribed by the alumnæ.

UPON the recommendation of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, the title of the chair of chemistry and medical jurisprudence was changed to that of physiological chemistry. The chair has not yet been filled.

DR. THOMAS S. FISKE, adjunct professor in mathematics in Columbia University, has been promoted to a full professorship.

PROFESSOR M. V. O'SHEA, of the Buffalo School of Pedagogy, has been appointed to the chair of pedagogy in the University of Wisconsin.

THE trustees of Oberlin College have elected as President, Dr. William Slocum, now President of Colorado College.

DR. FUCHS has been promoted to an associate professorship of paleontology in the University at Munich. Dr. G. Boccardi has been appointed associate professor of microscopical anatomy at the University of Naples, and Dr. J. Szadowski

associate professor of geology at the University at Klausenburg. Dr. E. Wiechert has qualified as docent in physics at the University at Göttingen, Dr. Adolf Marcuse as docent in astronomy in the University of Berlin, and Dr. Max Dettrich as docent in chemistry in the University at Heidelberg.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

PALEONTOLOGICAL AND EMBRYOLOGICAL METHODS.—A REJOINDER.

ALTHOUGH I would have preferred to postpone the discussions on the systematic position of *Tarsius* which was commenced a few months ago (*SCIENCE*, February 12th, April 2d, April 23d) till the publication of a more extensive memoir which is at present in preparation, I may yet be allowed to say a few words in reply to Mr. Earle's "claim that the paleontological method in determining phylogeny is more nearly accurate than the embryological, as in the latter many characters are lost and innumerable cænogenetic variations are introduced which the embryologists often cannot distinguish from real homogenetic structures."

Leaving aside the somewhat loose constructions as to a 'method' in which 'characters are lost and 'variations introduced,' and considering it to be the writer's intention to point out to us that the facts which are brought to light by embryological research are for many reasons less reliable than those which we owe to paleontological science, I would wish the readers of *SCIENCE* to follow up that line of reasoning a little more closely. For it would seem to me that if we run a great risk of going astray in comparing the characters of the early embryos with each other because these characters are influenced by 'cænogenetic variations,' it is *a fortiori* none the less dangerous to compare the adult structures which develop out of these embryonic rudiments and upon which the same caution should necessarily be brought to bear. In that respect a paleontologist can hardly be said to be in a safer corner than an embryologist.

When, however, the embryologist wishes to construct phylogenetic trees out of his ontogenetical data I quite agree with Mr. Earle